

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 12.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, JANUARY 29, 1863.

NO. 80.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by
HODGES, HUGHES & CO.,
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
in advance.

WM. E. HUGHES, State Printer.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large man-
month sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

Advertisers, either the Tri-
Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as lib-
eral as in any of the newspapers published in the
west.

SETTLEMENTS!!

Everybody wants to make out their bills, and
everybody can save a vast amount of labor by
having nicely

PRINTED BILL HEADS.

THE COMMONWEALTH OFFICE JOB ROOMS

Turn out that class of Printing in the highest style
of the art, and at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

August 8, 1860.

LAW BOOKS AND BLANKS.
FOR SALE
AT COMMONWEALTH OFFICE.

BOOKS.
MONROE & HARLAN'S DIGEST OF THE DE-
CISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,
2 vols. Price \$10 00
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&c., by JOHN C. ILIZANOS,
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UTES,
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BLANKS FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGES of
all kinds.
Price—50cts. per quire.
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BONDS, &c.
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at Frankfort, and Farmers Bank of Kentucky.
Price—75cts. per quire.
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Orders from a distance for any of the above
named Books or Blanks will be promptly attended
to when accompanied by the Cash; and if desired
to be forwarded by mail, the postage will be
pre-paid upon the condition that it be refunded by
the person ordering the article to be sent by mail.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.
We are prepared to execute all kinds of
Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work,

In the neatest and best style, on short notice, and
as low as any office will do similar work.

LAWYER'S BRIEFS
Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and
on moderate terms.

BLANKS.
Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks,
printed on short notice and moderate terms.

PHENIX HOTEL,
(Corner of Main and Mulberry Streets,)
Lexington, Kentucky.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends
and the public generally, that he has leased
this old and well known Hotel, in the city of
Lexington, and that he has taken charge of the
same.

The Hotel has recently undergone a thorough
renovation; the rooms are newly and neatly fur-
nished; and still further improvements will be
made to render it in all respects worthy of pub-
lic patronage, and an agreeable home to those who
may avail themselves of its privileges.

Intending to devote his own time and attention
to the business, and to surround himself with com-
petent assistants, together with faithful, polite
and attentive servants, he gives the assurance to
the public that his efforts in this part shall be
wanting to make the old Phenix in all respects
worthy of its reputation in its palmer days.

Professions, however, are too easily and too fre-
quently made to be of much value unless accom-
panied by corresponding acts, and he, therefore,
only asks that the public may test the sincerity of
his pledges by giving him a call. They will al-
ways find him ready to minister to their comforts
in the best manner in his power.

C. T. WORLEY.
Lexington, Jan. 10, 1862—w&twm.

Frankfort Commonwealth copy to amount
\$5, and charge Lx. Observer and Reporter.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to the estate of T. D. CAR-
NEAL, deceased, are requested to call at the
Farmers Bank and pay their notes. Otherwise it
will be necessary to put these claims in a train for
collection by law.

J. B. TEMPLE,
P. SWIGERT,
Ex's of T. D. Carneal.

April 13-w&twm.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

WE HAVE ON HAND THE LARGEST AND
best assortment of CIGARS and TOBACCO ever
brought to this city. A box of fine cigars makes
a handsome Christmas or New Year's gift. Call
and get them at [dec21] GRAY & TODD'S.

J. W. FINNELL.
FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth
Street.
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.
February 22, 1860-tf.

V. T. CHAMBERS.

Telegraph Office Removed.

THE Telegraph Office in this city has been re-
moved to the Freight Office of the Louisville,
Frankfort, and Lexington Railroad depot. All
persons having business with the office will please
notice this change.

T. C. KYTE,
Jan't tf.

Agent.

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY.

JAMES A. HARPER,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
Main Street between Broadway and Mill Street,
LEXINGTON, KY.

HAVING secured the services of a competent
Auctioneer, I am now fully prepared to give
prompt attention to all Sales of Stock, Real Es-
tate or Personal Property, either in the city or
country.

N. E.—Consignments of all kinds solicited.

January 1862.

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of
Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the ad-
joining counties.

Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.

May 6, 1857-tf.

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
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Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court.

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and promptly attended to. His office is on St.

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Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-tf.

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W. V. WILLIAMS,
S. O. CROCKETT,
R. C. CROCKETT,
WILLIAM TAYLOR,
THOMPSON M. TAYLOR,
[March 31, 1862-2m.]

Notice to Trespassers.

WE, the undersigned, forbid hunting, shoot-
ing game, and cutting trees upon our
premises. The law will be enforced against all
who do so.

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P. SPENCER,
A. C.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

THURSDAY.....JANUARY 29, 1863

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, JAN 28. 1863.

The Senate was opened with prayer by the Rev. DANIEL STEVENSON, of the Methodist church.

The journal of yesterday was read by the clerk.

A MESSAGER FROM THE H. R.

Was received by Mr. LYNE, Assistant Clerk, announcing the passage of several bills which originated in that House, in which they ask the concurrence of the Senate.

A PETITION

Was presented by Mr. BAKER, and appropriately referred.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. BUSTER—Agriculture and Manufactures—A H. R. bill to amend the charter of the Springfield Union Agricultural Association: passed.

Same—A H. R. bill to allow John Jones, of Lawrence county, to erect a mill dam across Wolf Creek: passed.

Mr. BRUNER—Circuit Courts—asked to be discharged from the leave to bring in a bill for the benefit of A. L. Morton, and R. S. Mosely: discharged.

Mr. PRALL—County Courts—A H. R. bill to confer certain powers on the clerk of the Kenton county court, and his deputies: passed.

Same—Bill to repeal the act entitled, "an act to regulate the time of holding quarterly courts," so far as applicable to Union county: passed.

Mr. BAKER—County Courts—A H. R. bill to repeal in part the act regulating the courts inferior to circuit courts, approved, Feb. 28, 1862: passed.

Mr. GRAVES—County Courts—A H. R. bill to authorize the county court of Union county, to increase the county levy: passed.

Same—A bill to change the time of the quarterly police, and justices' courts for Butler county: passed.

Mr. DENNY—Education—A H. R. bill in relation to school districts Nos. 4 and 21, in Campbell county: passed.

Mr. DEHAVEN—Finance—A bill for the benefit of Henri F. Middleton: passed.

Mr. GOODLUE—Finance—A bill for the benefit of W. F. Parent, collector of the revenue of Franklin county: passed.

Mr. McHENRY—Judiciary—Asked to be discharged from a leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws in relation to guardians.

Before action on this the hour arrived for

THE SPECIAL ORDER FOR 11 O'CLOCK.

The bill to lay off the State into nine congressional districts, was taken up.

The question pending was, "shall the substitute of Mr. McHENRY for the bill reported by Mr. RHEA be adopted."

Mr. BUSH offered an amendment to the substitute.

Mr. T. F. MARSHALL, moved the previous question: ordered, by yeas, 18; nays, 13.

The vote was then taken upon the amendment of Mr. BUSH, to the substitute, and was rejected.

Mr. McHENRY moved that the Senate go into committee of the whole on the bill and substitute.

The SPEAKER (Mr. BRUNER in the chair) decided the motion out of order, the previous question not yet being exhausted.

Mr. McHENRY moved that the Senate adjourn: negatived by yeas, 10; nays, 22.

The substitute was then adopted by yeas, 18; nays, 14.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

Mr. DEHAVEN moved that the bill be read a third time to-morrow, at 1 o'clock: carried.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. BUSH offered the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, that the committee on County Courts be instructed to examine the law passed at a former sitting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, regarding magistrates' and quarterly courts, and establishing two terms of said courts a year in the months of June and December; and report a bill re-establishing the quarterly terms of said courts.

Referred to the committee on County Courts.

LEAVE TO BRING IN BILLS.

Mr. WRIGHT—For the benefit of J. D. MANNION: Finance.

Mr. GILLISS—Regulating the communications of sheriffs for collecting the public revenue: Finance.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The nominations of Notaries Public received from the Governor were taken up, and advised and consented to.

The H. R. bills in the orders of the day, were taken up, read, and referred to appropriate committees.

A H. R. bill for the benefit of N. P. Sunders: passed.

RECONSIDERATION.

Mr. IRVAN offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Whereas, it is represented that large numbers of runaway slaves, known as contrabands, are being imported into the south western counties of this State; and whereas, the association of said slaves with the slaves of that section, will tend greatly to the demoralization of the latter, therefore,

Resolved, that the committee on Judiciary inquire into the expediency of further legislation for the protection of the slave interests of that section, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 28, 1863.

Prayer by the Rev. DANIEL STEVENSON, of the Methodist church.

The reading of the journal of yesterday was dispensed with.

PETITIONS

Were presented by Messrs. GABBERT and BOTTS, and appropriately referred.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. TAYLOR—Ways and Means—for the benefit of William Heron, late sheriff of Fulton county. [Allowed credit, in settlement with the Auditor, of \$1,000, which he had collected, belonging to the State, and which he paid, under duress, to a captain in the Confederate army under Gen. Leonidas Polk:] rejected—yeas, 37; nays, 30—not having received the constitutional majority.

Col. Stanley who served so gallantly at the Murfreesboro battle, is now in Cincinnati.

Mr. BLUE offered a series of resolutions upon national affairs, which were ordered to be printed, and referred to the committee on Federal Relations. [We will publish Mr. BLUE's resolutions hereafter.]

And then the House adjourned.

TELEGRAPHIC.

General Burnside's Farwell to the Army.

The following is the address of General Burnside to the army:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, January 26.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 9.

By direction of the President of the United States, the Commanding General this day transfers the command of this army to Major General Joseph Hooker. The short time that he has directed your movements has not been fruitful of victory, nor any considerable advancement of our line; but it has again demonstrated an amount of courage, patience and endurance that under more favorable circumstances, would have accomplished great results. Continue to exercise these virtues: be true in your devotion to your country, and the principles you have sworn to maintain; give to the brave and skillful General who has long identified with your organization, and who is now to command you, your full and cordial support and co-operation, and you will deserve success. Your General, in taking an affectionate leave of the army, from which he separates with so much regret, may be pardoned if he bids an especial farewell to his long and tried associates of the 9th Corps. His prayers are that God may be with you, and grant you continued success, until the rebellion is crushed.

By command of MAJ. GEN. BURNSIDE.

LEWIS RICHMOND, A. A. G.¹

MURFREESBORO, Jan. 26.—Major General

ROSECRANS hopes that the Cincinnati, Louisville, and other western newspapers will desist from the practice of publishing reports of shipments of supplies to the Department of the Cumberland. It is substantially a notification to the rebels to prepare their forces for the capture of such supplies.

It is understood, however, that the newspapers would not make such publications if Quartermasters and Commissaries did not furnish the items.

Wheeler's cavalry made a dash at a train of cars, Sunday, on the railway between

Nashville and Franklin, and succeeded in destroying two cars. They were frightened away before they destroyed the balance of the train. A convalescent soldier killed one rebel. One Federal sergeant was badly wounded.

Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanly followed the rebels sharply, but they had too much start of him. He rode fifty-two miles within twenty hours.

The rebel cavalry, in considerable bodies, constantly hover in our flanks, watching our communication. Until the Government reinforces the cavalry arm of this department, and supplies large numbers of horses to mount infantry regiments to pursue the rebels, they will continue to do so.

The rebel Gen. Wheeler has been made a Major General, and is in command of all the rebel cavalry in Tennessee.

Capt. Elmer Otis, 4th U. S. Cavalry, who distinguished himself conspicuously in a splendid and successful charge upon the enemy, in the battle of Stone River, and who is now in command of a brigade of cavalry, has been recommended by Major General

ROSECRANS, Brigadier General D. S. Stanly, and all the officers of his brigade, for promotion to Brigadier General.

The proclamation of the President of the United States, of September 24th, 1862, declaring martial law, and suspending the writ of habeas corpus throughout all the loyal States, and that of January 1, 1863, declaring free all the slaves within certain of the States of the Union, the people of which are in rebellion against the Government of the United States, we do declare to be most dangerous assumptions of power, in conflict with the fundamental law of the land, and utterly null and void. That the plea of "military necessity" urged by the President is specious and delusive—neither excusing nor palliating a violation of the Constitution—nor can it justify any assumption of power not clearly warranted by that instrument. We declare that the proclamations and other acts of the President, attempted to be justified under the plea of "military necessity," have had, and can have, the effect alone to unite more firmly and closely the people of the rebellious States—to distract the people of the loyal States, divide them into political parties, and lend them to distract the sincerity of his purposes of the administration in the prosecution of the war—therefore:

Mr. T. S. BROWN—For the benefit of common school districts Nos. 6, 21, and 25, in Johnson county.

Mr. WARRING—To establish a commission to assess damages sustained, during the present war, by citizens of this State.

Mr. FINNELL offered the following resolutions, which were ordered to be printed, and referred to the committee on Federal Relations, viz:

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The proclamation of the President of the United States, of September 24th, 1862, declaring martial law, and suspending the writ of habeas corpus throughout all the loyal States, and that of January 1, 1863, declaring free all the slaves within certain of the States of the Union, the people of which are in rebellion against the Government of the United States, we do declare to be most dangerous assumptions of power, in conflict with the fundamental law of the land, and utterly null and void. That the plea of "military necessity" urged by the President is specious and delusive—neither excusing nor palliating a violation of the Constitution—nor can it justify any assumption of power not clearly warranted by that instrument. We declare that the proclamations and other acts of the President, attempted to be justified under the plea of "military necessity," have had, and can have, the effect alone to unite more firmly and closely the people of the rebellious States—to distract the people of the loyal States, divide them into political parties, and lend them to distract the sincerity of his purposes of the administration in the prosecution of the war—therefore:

Mr. T. S. BROWN—For the benefit of common school districts Nos. 6, 21, and 25, in Johnson county.

Mr. WARRING—To establish a commission to assess damages sustained, during the present war, by citizens of this State.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1863.

Thos. J. Boyer, member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, gives in detail his antecedents with Simon Cameron, who desired to be United States Senator. He tempted Simon into a trade, which was easily done, as the aforesaid Simon was looking round with a bag of money to find a purchasable article. Boyer suspected this, and threw himself in the way, taking the precaution to inform his friends of his purposes. He gives the names of several men who were the agents of Cameron, so they can contradict the story if they choose. We expect them and Cameron to deny it; but Boyer gives too many circumstances and too many names. The truth will leak out to the satisfaction of the rest of mankind, even if we should not hold the word of Boyer sufficient.

Let all the world look at Simon Cameron—honest old Simon. Is it any wonder that this country is going to perdition, when such men as he get power and place. He is rich—immensely rich. This reminds us of a remark we once heard, that God shows his contempt of riches by the sort of men he gives it to.

But Simon wants place and power; and he opens the way with money, or attempts it. It is not the first time this creature has sought to buy his way to power and place with money. He has heretofore succeeded, and thought he had achieved a success this time. He agreed to give 20,000 dollars for a vote. He looked complacently around him, and contemplated his future glory. He would be the most potent man in the Senate. The South would gain his independence; and Cameron would be the ruling power of the North; but he only walked into a trap set for a corrupt scoundrel, as he is. He encountered a sharper. We don't know that Cameron will lose much by this expose, except by the fact that he was caught in it. He now appears only what he has been so long believed to be, a rogue, steeped over head and ears in corruption and depravity. He is, however, only an outcropping of the radical pollution that marks the party in power. It is rotten from head to foot; and has attracted to its charnel house, all manner of foul birds.

KENTUCKY AND THE UNION.—The noble defense of the Border States volunteered in Congress a few days ago by Mr. Thomas, of Massachusetts, will be remembered. The Louisville Journal says of that speech: "These are words of truth solemnly and appropriately spoken, and as a defense of the loyalty of the Border States and the consistency of their position in this terrible domestic war, they deserve to hold a place in the history of our political literature side by side with Webster's immortal vindication of his adopted State of Massachusetts, and they were delivered by a statesman who is a fit exponent of the wisdom of the great defender of the Constitution who was his early guide and teacher. Those who contend that Kentucky, when she disapproves of the course of the Administration, sets herself in opposition to the Government and is lukewarm in support of the Union, willfully and maliciously, or, what is equally prejudicial and unfair, ignorantly mistake her position. She is devoted to the best interests of the country, and has evinced the most unflinching patriotism in the face of dangers, privations, and invasions which would have appalled any hearts not conscious of their own integrity and the justice of the cause which they defended."

She has given an honest, but not a blind, support to the administration of Mr. Lincoln; where he has had the Constitution as his guide and attempted to enforce the laws of the land her blood and her treasure have been lavishly expended. But when the President wanders in devious paths of policy and deserts the conservative landmarks, which he assured us but a few months since should be his rule of conduct, Kentucky would be untrue to herself and a fawning parasite at the foot-stool of power were she to remain silent and by that silence allow the world to believe that she approved or was indifferent to his acts. She feels deep regret when she is compelled to differ with the Chief Magistrate of the nation, but she loves right, truth and justice beyond all other considerations, and if her voice can be raised in warning, or her influence can be exerted to arrest a terrible catastrophe in the commission of an unquestionable outrage upon the constitutional rights of the citizens of any portion of the Confederacy, she would be reentrant to her proud history, false to her duty, and ingrate to her position, were she to permit the wrong without interposing her most solemn exhortations and warnings.

HARPER'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—We are indebted to Mr. A. W. Myers for the February number of this invaluable work. Call at his Literary Depot, in the Mansion House corner, for a copy. He is in constant receipt of all the valuable literary and political journals of the day.

A rebel Colonel disguised as a cotton broker was arrested in St. Louis on Sunday. He was captured at Murfreesboro and escaped from the steamer Hannibal at Cairo, with the intention of slipping South. We guess he'll wait awhile.

Murderers used to be gibbeted in irons as a spectacle to society. Now they are nicely cut in wood, and, through newspapers, insinuated into the bosoms of families.

Colonel McKee.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal

neighbors, as he is of the United States troops.

The people of the South have already discovered that they got more than they bargained for in initiating the guerrilla mode of warfare. In adopting the old Spanish name of "guerrillas" they now see that they also adopted the lawlessness, anarchy and brigandage of Mexico and old Spain. This is the serpent of secession biting itself with its own poisoned fangs.

If you go into one of the few houses which are yet occupied, you find large landed proprietors who have nothing left to eat but a little corn bread, and whose threadbare apparel indicates that merchants and dealers in clothes have long since become an extinct class. They all tell you that the army has taken their cattle, horses, hogs, and their corn; that their negroes have all run away; that the guerrillas have burned their cotton, and that they are ruined. But if you talk to the man a little while, and let him know that you want to buy cotton, and are willing to send teams for it, you finally worn out of him the fact that his cotton is concealed in some neighboring swamp; and in some cases you might possibly suspect another fact not quite so pleasant, viz.: that the very man you were talking to did, occasionally, a little guerrilla business himself.

The only persons, except the cavalrymen, who venture out among these people are the cotton buyers, who have adventures not a few. Their usual mode of buying is to visit the farmers at their houses, make contracts for the cotton, and then send teams for it. Some of the buyers take teams with them; and when the safety of the neighborhood they are in is doubtful (and the price of cotton consequently lower), buy a load for their teams, and go back to the army at a "double quick." Every few days, some of these venturesome wights and their teams are "gobbled up," with the "damning proof" in their wagons that they are cotton buyers.

COURT OF APPEALS.

FRANKFORT, January 28th, 1863.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Thomas vs. Cockerill, Madison, affirmed. Russell et ux vs. Crosby et al., Mason, affirmed. ORNERS. Heidlebach, Seasongood & Co. vs. Merkley & Co., Lou. Chy; response to rule filed by plaintiffs. Brantham vs. Brantham's adm'r, Lewis; continued. Gray vs. Gould, Greenup; continued. Smith vs. Logan, Greenup; et al. Hawn vs. Johnson, Knott; continued. F. J. vs. Verast, N. Knott; continued. Rice vs. Rice, Harlan; continued. Breckinridge ex'c vs. Grayson et al., Lou. Chy. Sime vs. Assignees of U. S. Bank, Lou. Chy; argument concluded for appellants by Judge Marshall and causes submitted. Korschaw vs. Prewitt's trustees, Scott; Miller & Johnson vs. Farwood, Scott; Wilson et al vs. Robinson, Scott; argued by Johnson for appellees and argument concluded by Harlan for appellants.

HEADQUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS,
Adj'tant General's Office,
FRANKFORT, Jan. 29th, 1863.

Appointments by the Governor:

Commissions issued January 27, 1863.

Adj'tant (with rank of 1st Lieut.) James F. Stewart, 39th Mounted Infantry Regiment, Kentucky Volunteers, vice Levi J. Hampton, killed in battle, January 21, 1863.

Col. John Dils, Jr., 39th Mounted Infantry Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, (original issue) January 21, 1863.

1st Lieut. William Hagerman, (original issue) 39th Mounted Infantry Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, promoted from Captain, company C, 14th Infantry Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, January 21, 1863.

Major Stephen M. Ferguson, (original issue) 39th Mounted Infantry Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, promoted from Surgeon, January 21, 1863.

Capt. Joseph Kirk, (original issue) 39th Mounted Infantry Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, January 15, 1863.

1st Lieut. R. D. Coleman, (original issue) 39th Mounted Infantry Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, January 15, 1863.

Capt. Hezekiah Webb, (original issue) 39th Mounted Infantry Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, December 15th, 1862.

2d Lieut. Calvin Preston, (original issue) 39th Mounted Infantry Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, December 15, 1862.

Capt. William King, (original issue) 39th Mounted Infantry Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, January 15, 1863.

1st Lieut. John B. Vanhoove, (original issue) 39th Mounted Infantry Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, January 14, 1863.

2d Lieut. Samuel Keel (original issue) 39th Mounted Infantry Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, January 14, 1863.

3d Lieut. Addison Miller (original issue) 39th Mounted Infantry Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, Jan. 12, 1863.

Captain Allen P. Haws (original issue) 39th Mounted Infantry Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, Jan. 12, 1863.

1st Lieut. Joseph D. Powers (original issue) 39th Mounted Infantry Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, January 14, 1863.

2d Lieut. John Calder, promoted from Orderly Sergeant, 2d Cavalry Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, vice Richard W. Davis, resigned, Jan. 17, 1863.

Adj'tant, with rank of 1st Lieut., Ephraim F. Hays, 12th Infantry Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, vice James F. McKee, resigned, January 11, 1863.

Commissions issued January 28, 1863.

Major Jesse J. Craddock, promoted from Captain, 2d Cavalry Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, vice E. S. Wats, promoted, November 25, 1862.

Captain Charles D. Armstrong, promoted from 1st Lieut., company D, 2d Cavalry Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, vice J. J. Craddock, promoted, Nov. 25, 1862.

Captain Charles A. Zachary, promoted from 2d Lieut., company F, 2d Cavalry Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, vice E. J. Miteuell, resigned, Sept. 6, 1862.

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SOMETHING FOR THE TIMES!!

A NECESSITY IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD.

JOHNS & CROSLEY'S

AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE.

THE STRONGEST GLUE IN THE WORLD,
THE CHEAPEST GLUE IN THE WORLD,
THE MOST DURABLE GLUE IN THE WORLD,
THE ONLY RELIABLE GLUE IN THE WORLD,
THE BEST GLUE IN THE WORLD.

AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE
Is the only article of the kind ever produced which
WILL WITHSTAND WATER.

IT WILL MEND WOOD,
Save your broken Furniture.

IT WILL MEND LEATHER,
Mend your Harness, Straps, Belts, Boots, &c.

IT WILL MEND GLASS,
Save the pieces of that expensive Cut Glass Bottle.

IT WILL MEND IVORY,
Don't throw away that broken Ivory Fan, it is
easily repaired.

IT WILL MEND CHINA,
Your broken China Cups and Saucers can be made
as good as new.

IT WILL MEND MARBLE,
That piece knocked out of your Marble Mantle
can be put on as strong as ever.

IT WILL MEND PORCELAIN,
No matter if that broken Pitcher did not cost but
a shilling; a shilling saved is a shilling earned.

IT WILL MEND ALABASTER,
That costly Alabaster Vase is broken and you
can't match it; mend it; it will never show when
put together.

It will Mend Bone, Coral, Lava, and in
fact everything but Metals.
Any article cemented with AMERICAN CEMENT
GLUE will not show where it is mended.

EXTRACTS.

"Every housekeeper should have a supply of
Johns & Crosley's American Cement Glue."—N.
Y. Times.

"It is so convenient to have in the house."—N.
Y. Herald.

"It is always ready; this commands it to every-
body."—Independent.

"We have tried it, and find it as useful in our
house as water."—Wilkerson's Spirit of the Times.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

\$10 per year saved in every family by One Bottle

or

AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE!

Price 25 Cents per Bottle.
Price 25 Cents per Bottle.

Very liberal Reduction to Wholesale
Buyers.

TERMS CASH.

For sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers
generally throughout the country.

JOHNS & CROSLEY,
(Sole Manufacturers,)
78 WILLIAM STREET,
Corner of Liberty Street. NEW YORK.

Important to House Owners.

Important to Builders.

Important to Railroad Companies.

Important to Farmers.

To all whom this may concern, and it concerns
everybody.

JOHNS & CROSLEY'S

IMPROVED GUTTA PERCHA

CEMENT ROOFING,

The Cheapest and most Durable Roofing in use.

IT IS FIRE AND WATER PROOF.

It can be applied to new and old Roofs of ALL
kinds, steep or flat, and to SPINOLE Roofs with-
out removing the Shingles.

The Cost is only about One-third that of
Tin, and it is Twice as Durable.

This article has been thoroughly tested in New
York City and all parts of the United States,
Canada, West Indies and Central and South
America, on buildings of all kinds, such as FACTORIES,
FOUNDRIES, CHURCHES, RAILROAD DEPOTS,
CARS, and on PUBLIC BUILDINGS generally GOVERN-
MENT BUILDINGS, &c., by the principal BUILD-
ERS, ARCHITECTS and others, during the past four
years, and has proved to be the CHEAPEST and
MOST DURABLE ROOFING in use; it is in
every respect A FIRE, WATER, WEATHER
and TIME PROOF covering for ROOFS of ALL
KINDS.

This is the ONLY material manufactured in the
United States which combines the very desirable
properties of Elasticity and Durability, which are
universally acknowledged to be possessed by
GUTTA PERCHA AND INDIA RUBBER.

No Heat is required in making Application;

The expense of applying it is trifling, as an ordi-
nary Roof can be covered and finished the same
day.

IT CAN BE APPLIED BY ANY ONE,
when and finished forms a FIRE PROOF
surface, with an elastic body, which cannot be in-
jured by HEAT, COLD or STORMS, SHAKING OF
Roof Boards, nor any external action whatever.

Liquid GUTTA PERCHA Cement,
For Coating Metals of all kinds when exposed to
the Action of the Weather, and

For Preserving and Repairing Metal Roofs of all
kinds.

This is the ONLY composition known which
will successfully resist extreme changes of all
climates, for any length of time, when applied to metals,
to which it adheres firmly, forming a body equal
to three coats of ordinary paint, costs much less,
and will LAST THREE TIMES AS LONG; and
from its elasticity is not injured by the contraction
and expansion of TIN and other METAL
ROOFS, consequent upon sudden changes of the
weather.

It will not CRACK in COLD OR RUN in
WARM WEATHER, AND WILL NOT WASH
OFF.

LEAKY TIN AND OTHER METAL ROOFS
can be readily repaired with GUTTA PERCHA
CEMENT, and prevented from further corrosion
and leaking, THEREBY ENSURING A PERFECTLY WA-
TER-TIGHT ROOF FOR MANY YEARS.

This Cement is peculiarly adapted for the
preservation of IRON RAILINGS, STOVES,
RANGES, SAFES, AGRICULTURAL IMPLE-
MENTS, &c., also for general manufacturers use.

GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT
For preserving and repairing TIN and other METAL
Roofs of every description, from its great elastic-
ity, is not injured by the contraction and expansion
of Metals, AND WILL NOT CRACK IN
COLD OR RUN IN WARM WEATHER.

These materials are ADAPTED to ALL CLIMATES,
and we are prepared to supply orders from any
part of the country, at short notice, for GUTTA
PERCHA ROOFING in rolls, ready prepared for
use, and GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT in bar-
rels, with full printed directions for application.

AGENTS WANTED.

We will make liberal and satisfactory arrange-

ments with responsible parties who would like to
establish themselves in a lucrative and permanent
business.

OUR TERMS ARE CASH.

We can give abundant proof of all we claim in
favor of our improved Roofing Materials, having
applied them to several thousand Roofs in New
York City and vicinity.

JOHNS & CROSLEY,

Sole Manufacturers,

Wholesale Warehouse, 78 William Street,

Corner of Liberty Street. NEW YORK.

Full descriptive Circulars and Prices will be fur-
nished on application.

Oct. 16, 1861—1.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that we will rigidly
inforce the law against all persons who trespass
on our lands by passing through the same,
leaving our fences, ploughing our crops and
fruit, cutting trees or hunting and fishing, and
other depredations.

R. OILLISPIE,
EMILY SCAKE,
THOS. S. PAGE.

Franklin county, Augst 13, 1860.

THE GREAT FIRE AT TROY, N. Y.

The Phoenix of Hartford.

[Extracts from letters from S. L. Loomis, Esq.,
President of the Phoenix Insurance Company, of
Hartford, Conn., to R. H. & H. M. Magill, Ge-
neral Agents, relative to the late serious configura-
tion at Troy.]

PHOENIX INSURANCE COMPANY,
Hartford, Conn., May 12, 1862.

** * * * A big fire at Troy—we are in
how much we don't know. May be \$20,000; aut-
whatever it is, it will be paid as fast as an-
justed, and no延误. Secretary Kellogg went
up there this morning. Mr. Wallace (Adjuster)
will meet him there to-morrow. They will make
short work of it. The fire swept off about fifty
acres of buildings—so calamity to Troy, but no
human forecast could have prevented it. It is the
first emergency we ever had, and such an one as
gives more character to a Company than a hundred
or \$5,000 losses."

HARTFORD, May 13, 1862.

** * * * "Our losses may reach \$15,000 or
\$20,000, but whatever they are, they will be paid
as fast as Saturday night if they can be
adjusted. It is such fires that try the backbone
of Companies, and if they can stand up under the
heavy load, it will give them great credit."

S. L. LOOMIS, President."

II. WINGATE, Agent,
June 4, 1862. Frankfort, Ky.

COMMITTED TO JAIL.

WAS committed to the jail of Anderson coun-
ty, on the 13th inst., as a runaway slave, a
NEGRO MAN, who calls himself Jo. Owsley,
and says that he belongs to the heirs of Samuel
Owsley, deceased, of Lincoln county, Ky. Said
negro man is about 36 or 37 years of age; 5 feet
10 or 11 inches high; black complexion, with
whiskers; slender make, and will weigh about
one hundred and sixty pounds. Said negro says
that he has been hired to Charles Marshall, of
Henry county, Ky. He is now in service in An-
derson county, Ky. and the owner of said slave is
hereby notified to come forward, prove his right
to said slave, pay the fees and expenses, and take
him away. WILLIAM SUTTON, J. A. C.
Lawrenceburg, Sept. 25th.

NEW REMEDIES FOR

S P E R M A T O R R H I O E A .

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, A
Benevolent Institution established by special
decrees, for the relief of the Sick and Distressed,
afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and
especially for the cure of diseases of the Sexual
Organs.

** MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting
Surgeon.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhoea, and
other diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the
NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary,
in sealed letter envelopes, for one cent each.
Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address Dr. J. SKILLIN, HOUGHTON,

Howard Association, No. 2, S. Ninth St.,
July 12, 1861—1. Philadelphia, Pa.

GEORGE F. WORTHINGTON,

Agent for Military Claims,

Corner of F and Thirteenth Streets,

WASHINGTON CITY,

HAVING been engaged for a number of years
in the Settlement of such Claims in one of
the Government Offices, (from which he has with-
drawn,) offers to attend to Claims of any kind
that may be entrusted to him, such as those for
Pensions, Bounty, Arrears of Pay, Subsistence,
Transportation, Clothing, Damages to Property,
and particularly for HORSES, and other
Property lost or destroyed in the U. S.
Service, including cases of Im-
present.

N. B.—The most prompt and faithful attention
paid to Business.

TESTIMONIAL.

"We are well acquainted with Mr. Worthington,
and cheerfully testify that we know no Agent in
Washington on whom claimants can more confi-
dently rely than on him, to conduct their business
with integrity, capacity, and zeal."

Signed by N. O. D. MCPHERSON,

Art. Solicitor of U. S. Court of Claims,
REV. SMITH PYNE, D. D.,
HON. CHAS. D. CALVERT,

House of Representatives,
COL. W. B. RANDOLPH,
Chief Clerk U. S. Treasurer's Office,

March 10, 1862—6.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me

that L. F. GILL murdered his wife u the 4th
of April, 1862, in the county of Casey, and
has fled from justice.

Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN,
Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby
offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND
FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension and de-
livery of the said L. F. Gill to the jailer of Casey
county within one year from the date hereof:

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I

have hereunto set my hand and caused
the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed.

Done at Frankfort, this 7th

of April, A. D. 1862, and in the

71st year of the Commonwealth.

B. MAGOFFIN.

By the Governor:

NAT. GAITHER, Jr., Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Robert R. Harrison is about 5 feet 10 inches
high; heavy set, hair dark sandy; age, between
25 and 30 years; a scar on one cheek bone; speaks
distinctly and slowly; rather round-shouldered,
and a stout healthy-looking man.

May 30, 1862—w&tw3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me

that JAMES MOORE, who killed and mur-
dered Columbus Perkins, on the—day of March,

1862, in the county of Simpson, has made his es-
cape and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN,

Governor of the State of Kentucky, do hereby of-
fer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY
DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said JES.
MOORE, and his delivery to the Jailer of Simpson
county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I

have hereunto set my hand and caused
the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed.

Done at Frankfort this 29th

of April, A. D. 1862, and in the

70th year of the Commonwealth.